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JUST EIGHT ROUNDS

I Took for Dixon to Be Up Young Skelley.

THE AMATEUR SIMPLY WASN'T IN IT.

The Great Interest Centers in the Battle of Giants Tonight.

BOTH MEN SEEM VERY CONFIDENT.

A Talk with Sullivan—He Says He Is in Splendid Condition—The Odds on Sullivan 2 and 13 to 1.

HE Dixon-Skelley fight resulted, as was expected, in favor of Dixon, who had no trouble whatever in whipping his man. The fight was a lively one, but one-sided from the start. The great interest, of course, centers in tonight's battle between the giants. Sullivan, as is seen in The Constitution's interview, feels perfectly serene and confident. He says he is in the best possible condition. Corbett, on the other hand, is the pink of perfection, and he, too, is endowed with a large share of confidence. Whether this is assumed or real, tonight's combat will decide.

New Orleans, La., September 6.—(Special)—Of the 12,000 people now seated around the ropes to see Dixon and Skelley battle for the feather-weight championship, fully 10,000 are visitors. New Orleans was never so full of visitors, except on Mardi Gras occasions, as it is now, and the home people are reaping all the benefits to which they have a claim, real or presumed, and the most of the claims are of the presumed kind. The negro and Skelley have both been attracting great attention today, notwithstanding the fact that the greatestistic battle of the world takes place tomorrow night. Quite funny, indeed, to see the people of New Orleans, who bought and sold slaves from the time slavery began until it ended, make a lion hero of the copper-colored boy who would have been a slave had he been born thirty years ago. Dixon, wherever he has gone today, has been followed by a troupe of backers and admirers, and so great has the homage paid him been that he seems to have forgotten the fact that his skin is brown and that his blood is deeply dyed with that of the African race. Skelley, though of the pure Caucasian strain, has been almost ignored. No one seems to know or care for him, except those who have him in charge, and they are very few, who are either betting on him directly or are buying him in the combination.

Since Meyer's great defeat last night by the Brooklyn Irishman, the combination gives up only two winners, and those two, by common consent, have been all day Dixon over Skelley and Sullivan over Corbett.

A Superstition Shattered.

But there are many who won't buy that combination, and, in making the combinations, many sports are governed by a superstition. That superstition is enjoyed by President Noel, of the Olympic Club, too, and, in speaking of it today, he said: "There's something funny about the club that I can't explain. It may be a superstition, but there are many who join me in it. If this engagement don't destroy it, I'll grow rich."

"Since the club began work," the president said, "the first man on the bill has never won. For instance, it was Meyer-McAluliffe, and Meyer lost; so it has been since the club began going. By that rule, Dixon and Sully will both go down, and on it I know many sporting men who won't back Sullivan as their judgment dictates. Then again, no man who ever sat in the corner McAluliffe had lost, neither has the man who came into the ring first ever lost a battle before the Olympic Club."

Strange as it may seem, the sentiment expressed by President Noel has governed many men who post dollars on prize fights, and many more who want to do so, but are holding back to see the result of tonight's fight.

A Talk with Sullivan.

The Southern Athletic Club where Sullivan had a sweat-out and a nap today has been surrounded all afternoon by a crowd vast in size and eager in its great anxiety and desire to see the big man from Boston. Sullivan was expected to be in the pink of condition, and was eager for the fight. "I am," he said to me this afternoon, as he lay upon a couch, "in better condition than ever before in my life. Those of my friends and backers who think I am too fat for this battle may disbelieve their minds. I have not a pound of flesh on me that won't stand a good kick, and I am just as hard as a rock."

And as he spoke Sully stretched himself upon his couch as though trying to show how hard and strong he was. A second later his eyelids drooped and the big fellow gave a snore.

He was evidently too weary for sleep and throwing his hands above his head he remained in a quiet slumber just one hour's sleep more." Brandy, who has been so attentive to the care of the big man's welfare, touched a button, which set an electric fan going. The fan moved slowly but its breath came across the room and in less than a minute the big man was awake. On the second night which Sully was awakened and after a good nap he went to work. An hour later he sat down to a dinner, and such a dinner it was. There were no tempting lands laid before the big giant, but the entrée was to be the big meal. "What the devil," he said, "I didn't have to eat this morning." The fan had not made up its mind to stop, so it went on.

More roast, beef and fowl in great quantity quickly disappeared, and as the last mouthfuls of the great Irishman talked merrily with those around, and among them were two or three Atlantians. After his meal, Sullivan denied himself a cigar and went out for a short spirit. It was no ten-mile excursion, neither was it a fast run, but he looked less like a white man than the negro.

smiling and through the evening entertained a few friends with his pleasant chat.

Corbett's Arrival.

Corbett, the handsome Californian, came in on his special shortly before 8 o'clock and at once found his apartment. A large crowd of his admiring friends were at the Louisville and Nashville when he came in. Corbett went directly to the home provided for him. There he found everything Sullivan had at the club. Not long after Corbett reached the city President Noel and Vice President Spore called upon him. The Californian was in excellent spirits and was just as happy as a bird.

"I'm going to win this fight, Noel," he said, as he shook hands with the young president of the club.

Just as Sullivan spent the day, so did Corbett. But there was one marked difference between the two men. Sully wore a constant smile, while there was constantly more or less movement about Corbett. With the people here, even the visitors, Corbett is a great favorite, but those who are partial to the handsome fighter are not inclined to risk their money on him. Yet every one nearly hopes to see him do well, to hope in vain. The odds in the poolsrooms tonight are two and three to one in favor of Sullivan. The biggest bet so far made was set up today. It was an even cool \$13,000 on Sullivan against \$6,500 on Corbett. Bob Adair, treasurer of the city of Houston, Tex., is the man who had the nerve to him. Yet every one nearly hopes to see him do well, to hope in vain. The odds in the poolsrooms tonight are two and three to one in favor of Sullivan. The biggest bet so far made was set up today. It was an even cool \$13,000 on Sullivan against \$6,500 on Corbett. 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ing to explain the position of the democratic party.

Mr. Watson closed with an explanation of McKergham's speech, stating that if his words could be taken at their face value they would not trouble about debts. He wanted a money system that would be of equal benefit to the rich and the poor, the white and the black. His conclusion was enthusiastically applauded by his followers.

Major Black's Rejoinder.

When Major Black arose to reply he had not uttered a score of words before the audience became wild with him and gave him cheers and such applause as have never before echoed over the hills of old Hancock.

Major Black began his reply by stating that his vote in the legislature was for bonds; that a conservative legislature had said they were honest and valid bonds. Major Black said with much earnestness that he had lived in all honest debts being paid.

The brute was caught and lodged in jail at this place and today a large crowd of armed men came down from Cochran, fearfully bruising her face and neck in the attempt and injuring her terribly.

Judge D. M. Roberts made an address to them ordering them to disperse and urging them to desist and let the law take its course, assuring them of the enforcement of the law.

"I care not what the people said—whether they represented me or not. I dare to stand in the face of the world and tell them when they are wrong. (Great cheers.) When the state published to the world that these bonds were honest and binding she should have stood by them and honored them."

"Now," said Major Black, "Mr. Watson has quoted a speech I made several years ago. I stand by every word stated I made in that speech. I will go as far as any man to break a ring, (applause,) but, in the name of God, I will never go out of the democratic party. Such absolute mastery as is shown by the leaders of this party over the people has never been seen. He speaks of one man taking control of all the others sneezing. There never has been such sneezing as there is now when my friends take snuff. You talk about mastery. They have never known anything like the political history of this country. (Great applause and cheering, lasting several minutes.) I am opposed to the concentration of political power. I stand by what I said. I said it when it was worth a dollar. (Applause.) However be the errors or wrongs of a party the way to correct them is in the ranks of the party." (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Walking to the front of the stand and in an attitude of boldness, Major Black said: "He says I am the candidate of the ring-tailers. Where did the demand for my nomination come from? Rutherford spoke until the demand for the nomination had come from the county. I told them to find a farmer, but a democrat. They wanted me and I consented to become a candidate. Mr. Watson wants to know how I come before the alliance and asks for their votes. I consider like any other democrat can. With the exception of one man I should not be voted for because I am the candidate of the ring-tailers and bankers. I say that I have as much following among the honest farmers as he. (Applause.)

"He says," continued Major Black, "that there is a denunciation in his platform of the protective tariff system. I find some such denunciation in the tariff. Where is his denunciation of subsidies in his platform? It is not there but in the preamble and you remember when speaking of the twelfth plank he said the preamble was not a part of the platform.

"Now he says that I denounced the alliance. I said you had as much right to organize as other men. I did not, but had no right as democrats to organize in your private, secret, midnight conference. I say again it is wrong. The democratic party should be as open and as free as the skies. I am not so anxious to go to Congress as to retract anything I believe to be right. There's not power enough on earth or in hell to make me retract when I am right."

Major Black had just begun another sentence to reply to other charges Mr. Watson had made when he was cut off.

The applause that went up when he concluded was electrical. It was indeed a great day for Black.

E. W. BARRETT.

Black Cheered at Thomson.

Augusta, Ga., September 6.—(Special)—Major Black and Mr. Watson were down on the train from Sparta this afternoon. At Thomson about two hundred people, men and women, had congregated to lend their enthusiasm to the Black tide. The crowd all wore Black badges and brawled for him, while Watson wended his way silently and solemnly home alone. He was in Thomson, but not of it.

E. W. B.

IT WAS A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

The Big Democratic Rally at Cedartown.

Cedartown, Ga., September 6.—(Special)—Folk has never had such a democratic rally in a decade as that which enthused the hearts of citizens. It has been a glorious time for democracy in North Georgia and the day will be remembered as a triumph for the party in old Folk. The demonstration was a rousing success, and has greatly strengthened the party in this entire section.

Last night the 10 o'clock train brought Governor Northen, Senator Gordon, Judge Maddox and General Young and a large delegation of citizens with carriages met the distinguished visitors.

The Valley City band played "Dixie," and a noisy welcome was given the Georgia delegation. The party was driven to the hotel house, where an informal reception was held.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning Judge James took a recess of court, and Folk's magnificent train was now completely overthrown by the crowd. The aisle were crowded and a large number hung about the windows and lofts. Several ladies filled the bar.

General Lewis of the county committee presided over the meeting and introduced the speakers.

Judge Maddox, the democratic nominee for governor, the second speaker, his speech was as follows: His review of the financial situation and discussed in a most effective way the burdens and inequalities of the existing system. It was an exhaustive account of his friends and many of his associates with good attention to the splendid record of the party as recounted by the judge. Every one is complimenting his able speech and the splendid effect it had upon the crowd.

Governor Northen followed in one of the most conservative and timely speeches of the day. The party was driven to the hotel house, where an informal reception was held.

General Gordon closed the speaking in a two hour talk, and the audience, when he aroused, seemed not simply unimpassioned. His terrible arraignment of Candidate Weaver was crushing, and his old-time eloquence seemed to gather inspiration from the shouts of a wild and enthusiastic democratic crowd. Blance frequently interrogated the speakers, and one of the wildest scenes of the day occurred when naked Governor Gordon, who had been voted for by Governor Gordon, who was overwhelmed by the major by his patriotic reply: "I voted for him because he was the first northern man who held out the hand of peace after the war, and signed the signed of my chieftain, who I named at Fort Monroe."

The reply was cheered for fully two minutes and as much enthusiasm was never witnessed.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Of perfect purity—

Of great strength—

Economy in their use.

Flavor as delicately

and delicious as the fresh fruit.

Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose.

Apple Cinnamon.

Cherry.

Strawberry.

Apricot.

Blackberry.

Cherry.

Orange.

Apple.

Orange.

IN OLD CARROLL.

A Rousing Democratic Demonstration Took Place Yesterday.

GARRARD, TERRELL AND MOSES

Woke the Echoes with Their Eloquence. A Democratic Wave Seems to Be Sweeping Over the State.

Watson made the assertion he (Mr. Moses) and Bill Everett went to Watson and told him that he had made a mistake, and Watson answered he didn't know, for he hadn't read the bill, and yet he said in his book that the democrats had made no attempt to make this needed reform. Colonel Moses spoke of his record in Congress and his visit at St. Louis, which was received with much applause. He was asked several questions by third party men present, which Mr. Moses answered to the satisfaction of many third party men and all the democrats. The speech of Colonel Moses created much enthusiasm, and it is reported that many third party men denounced their party and will still vote the democratic ticket.

TELFAR DEMOCRACY.

A Great Rally There with Several Splendid Speeches.

McRae, Ga., September 6.—(Special)— Saturday was a red-letter day for Carroll and Telfair county. For weeks it had been advertised that the third party would have a grand rally here; distinguished speakers would be present, and a barbecue such as only can be seen in this section of the country.

The day opened up clear and bright, and early from every section of the country and from the early trains upon the roads could be seen crowds of people coming into town. By noon over a thousand people were on the grounds wearing the blue badges of their respective clubs throughout the county.

Chairman Eason received a telegram early in the day, to the great disappointment of many, that Judge M. L. Merrihew, who was to have been present, was prevented from coming by the illness of his daughter. Our own Turner was present, however, and the people were satisfied.

Early in the day a mule belonging to a prominent third partyite mired down, and it took the combined exertions of twenty democrats to extricate him. This incident led many to remark that the mule and his owner were in the same position as the day led off with a match game of ball between Abbeville and McRae, which was easily won by the superior playing of the home team with a score of 14 to 4. Then came the speaking. Chairman Eason, in a ten minutes' speech, full of fire and grit, introduced Hon. H. G. Turner to the large crowd of people. He spoke with great enthusiasm. He commenced by saying that he was glad to know that it would take but very few of the good democratic ladies of the county with their brooms to sweep every third party man in the county out.

For two hours or more this great exponent of the taro pounder had not said two words of the third party. His speech was a great effort, and many said they never heard its equal on the stump. During the progress of Captain Turner's speech he alluded to a charge that had been made against him by the leader of the third party in this county—that he (Turner) had voted to give \$100,000 of state money to the third party. Captain Turner asked that if the honorable gentleman was present to come upon the stand and to state his charge, for he expected to defend his public career. This leader of the third party, who has recently moved into this county, came upon the stand and repeated his charge, but made no attempt to prove it. See our leading extract from Tom McRae's little book.

Seldom has it been the fortune for a crowd of people to listen to a more terrible and complete chastisement than the one Captain Turner gave this third partyite. In full view of the great throng of people he tore the third party's platform to pieces and completely refuted the charge as made. Captain Turner's speech did great good here. You can count on your fingers the third party that is left here. It was 2 o'clock before dinner was reached, but the waiting only made the appetite keener, and the tempting "cue" soon disappeared before the hungry crowd.

In the afternoon there was another game of ball between Abbeville and the home team, which added another victory for McRae: score 17 to 4.

It was a field day, and wrestling and running between members of the opposing teams kept the crowd in the best of humor till dark. McRae carried off the honors in all the exercises. Hurrah for McRae.

NEWS FROM LUMPKIN.

The Third Party Embraces at Work in Stewart County.

Lumpkin, Ga., September 6.—(Special)—Tuesday the 13th will be a big day in Lumpkin. Such inducements as an abundance of money, with the prospect of accumulation and advancement from owners of note will draw the people, and all of these we can offer them that day. While this will be a democratic rally, we will not be selfish, but extend to our third party and republican friends a cordial invitation to come out and help up enjoy the occasion.

The following demands have been presented to the addresses of the commissioners: Hons. R. L. Bomer, C. F. Crisp, W. Y. Atkinson, Colonel E. H. Hinton, B. M. Blackburn and Captain T. P. Harrison. All of these are orators of note. Time will be divided with any third party speakers who desire to speak. We trust the people's party to have some of their best men present.

The same road will be opened to their march with a resolution to win and they will win.

Joe Terrell's Speech.

Hon. S. E. G. introduced Hon. Joe Terrell of Meriwether.

Colonel Terrell opened his speech by saying the two great questions he wanted to speak on were revenue and state government. He spoke of the four bills and infamous objects, which he riddled, to the delight of all good democrats present. He said the object of the force bill was to allow election supervisors to name our congressmen instead of the people. He admonished the people to fight it with all their might, with a resolution to win and they will win.

He next spoke of the tariff. He said the parent of all trusts, all monopolies and all such evils was the tariff. He said the average tariff duty was about 47 per cent. He spoke of the prohibitory tariff which enriched the manufacturers.

He said the third party claimed that the tariff didn't hurt us, and that in the fact of the fact that out of \$100 worth of goods you buy, \$20 was tariff, one-fourth of which never goes into the treasury of the government. He spoke on silver at length.

He was sorry, he said, that many good southern men, southern women and the democratic party. He showed that the third party platform had a woman's suffrage plank in it, and still Georgians were called on to stand on it. Colonel Garrard spoke of the prices of cotton, wheat, corn, etc., etc., etc., were credible to the democratic party. All this, he said, was done to ride into office on. Colonel Garrard closed his speech amid deafening applause.

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TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 7, 1861.

Dr. Felton's Letter.

We print elsewhere a letter from Dr. W. H. Felton, in reply to the comments which The Constitution has made on the report of his interview with Mr. Cooper, of The Rome Tribune. It is long, it is elaborate, and it is interesting. We print it with pleasure, because, in the first place, it is in response to a question asked Dr. Felton by The Constitution as to why he should advise the democrats of Georgia to fold their hands and permit the republican machine to go crashing over them, and take possession of the government for another series of years. In the second place, it gives us another opportunity to point out the weak spot in Dr. Felton's attitude, which shows more clearly in this elaborate and carefully written document than it did in his off-hand talk with Mr. Cooper.

It will be observed that Dr. Felton introduces his letter with reference to The Constitution's criticisms of his interview, and apparently sets out to make it the basis of his reply. In those criticisms, The Constitution inquired of Dr. Felton why the people of the south should surrender to republicanism; why the farmers of the south should adopt a policy which would intrude the republicans in power—which would perpetuate the great crime of silver demonetization—which would insure the success of the force-bill scheme—which would divide and destroy the social and political organization of the south.

His response is the letter we print today, and, if any reader can find in it one sound reason why the farmers of the south and other victims of republican legislation should adopt the policy of surrender, and turn the government over to the republicans, his eyes are keener than ours.

This is the weak spot in Dr. Felton's attitude—this is the weak spot in his letter. We have read it over carefully more than once, and we fail to find the faintest symptom of a reply to the serious inquiry which accompanied our invitation. Instead of that, we have a lengthy, a biased and a somewhat bitter review of recent political events. We shall leave the bitterness to evaporate in the fresh air, but we shall deal with the bias.

The bias which Dr. Felton displays is shown more clearly in his effort to give the history of the Stewart free-coining bill, and the point of it all lies in his statement that President Harrison "was relieved from dilemma by the cringing stupidity of democrats." Here is the bias—the statement of a half truth. That bill was defeated by a minority of democrats representing northern and eastern constituencies, who formed a coalition with the republican minority. The two minorities, acting together on this question, made a majority of the house, and so the bill was defeated. A majority of the democrats, representing the pledges and purposes of the party, was powerless. In this matter we bring Dr. Felton down to the facts of the case. One hundred and fifty democrats voted against it. Is the party at large to be held responsible for the action of the ninety seceders?

With cotton at 6 cents, and plunging downward, says Dr. Felton, what need the farmers care about southern unity, white supremacy, force bills or negro domination? He declares that these catch-penny phrases "have lost their power to mislead any man of common intelligence and fairness." Well, let us repeat the question: What do they care for them? What does anybody care for anything, and why? What does Dr. Felton care about the remonetization of silver or the reduction of burdensome taxation, or the repeal of the various forms of unjust class legislation? Does he care anything about these things?

He gives the answer to these questions in his letter. Nothing is so important as the policy of sitting down in the road and allowing the republican band wagon to run over you. The remedy for legislative wrongs is to go off in a corner, and, by refusing to vote, endorse the perpetuation of these wrongs and extend a cordial invitation for the infliction of others. This is Dr. Felton's remedy. He can't vote for Harrison, he won't vote for Cleveland, and he refuses to vote for Weaver. He advocates the policy of surrender, and defends it in every line of his letter.

If any man of common intelligence and fairness can tell us how such a policy can bring about the remonetization of silver or secure any reform, we are willing to surrender him a whole page of The Constitution for that purpose.

This is the weak spot in Dr. Felton's attitude. He would clinch and confirm the hold which the republicans have on the government; he would perpetuate every evil against which he and the southern people have been protesting and fighting for twenty years. He is not in favor of perpetuating them; not at all. He is bitterly opposed to them. But now he is willing to surrender, and this remedy for the evils of the hour must be judged

by the results that will follow. The outcome of Dr. Felton's policy is the continued success of the republican party—a renewal of its commission to rob the people through the medium of class legislation.

Dr. Felton says the people are seeking relief. Are they likely to find it in democratic division, or in the policy of surrender, which the old war-horse of the seventh strangely advocates? Will they find relief in the success of the republican party, toward which the efforts of the third party leaders are inevitably tending?

This, after all, is the main question. The democratic party of the south is what the farmers have made it, and nothing else. It is their handiwork, and they are responsible for whatever it has done and for whatever it has failed to do.

With these comments, we commend Dr. Felton's letter to the attention of those who are interested in the political situation. It will show, as nothing else can, the futility and inconsequence of the arguments of those who, through impatience or disappointment, are willing to surrender the country to the curse of republicanism.

Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance, though somewhat lengthy, may be very briefly disposed of. Its principal feature is its superficiality. His mind moves singulantly about the surface of things. He finds it impossible to separate the proposition to repeal the tax on state bank currency from the wild-cat experiments of frontier states. He cannot discuss the question in its business aspects, but seizes and appropriates the arguments and the style characteristic of the country papers of Ohio and Indiana.

He dodges the force bill issue, but shows that the scent of it is in his clothes. He talks about a non-partisan commission, but if he is elected and has a congress to back him, he will renew his efforts to have the force bill enacted into a law, and then those southern farmers who are disposed to regard the "force bill scheme" as a catch-penny phrase will discover for themselves the true inwardness of the affair.

He discusses the silver question, and it is here that his superficiality shows most painfully. He says that dollars "are not only a medium of exchange, but measures of value." He has probably read this in a book. Does he know what constitutes value? If he does, he is wiser than the wisest men of this age. If a dollar was a measure of value, matters of great doubt and difficulty would be swept away. A child can be given a quart cup and told to get a quart of milk, and the result will not be doubtful. But give the wisest man in the world \$300 in gold, with orders to buy a horse with that much, and the result will be wrapped in doubt. Money is not a measure of value merely because it is set down in a book.

Mr. Harrison is confident that "when the result of the monetary conference is known, we shall then be able, intelligently, to readjust our financial legislation to any new condition." This is a remarkable assertion. If the conference, as has already been semi-officially announced, leaves matters as they are, how shall we be able to readjust our financial legislation than we are now? And, in any event, how can there be any new conditions? It is to be feared that Mr. Harrison was not well when he wrote his letter.

Fulton's H-Representatives. Fulton county will be ably represented in the next legislature—the result of yesterday's primaries insures that. Messrs. King, Johnson and Martin are, each and all, able and energetic gentlemen, and the interests of the people of the city and county entrusted to them will certainly be in excellent hands. Of the six candidates in the field, only three could be chosen, and these gentlemen were the fortunate ones; but to the three who were less fortunate, there comes no disgrace, for the fight was splendidly fought, and was closely contested until the last return was in.

The friends of all the candidates did good work, both in the days leading up to the election and until the last ballot was cast at 7 o'clock last night. It was anybody's race, and the workers for all the candidates had reason to feel hopeful, if not confident.

As the early returns came in, the many friends of Mr. Fulton Colville felt that he would surely be one of the winners. The vote of the country precincts showed him leading the ticket; then, as the wards came in one by one, he seemed to be fully holding his own. And he was. Up to the last return, he was one of the three leaders. But that last return was from Mr. Martin's own ward, and the splendid vote that gentleman received there made his election secure, and Mr. Colville was the sufferer. But he made a splendid race. Certainly no disgrace attaches to such defeat.

The race has been a perfectly clean one throughout, and the result may fairly be taken as the expression of the wishes of the people of the county. They have named three excellent men, and the Fulton delegation in the next legislature will ably and creditably represent the first county of the state.

Concerning Cholera. Just before the cholera is announced in any city, the report goes out that there are cases of cholera in the place.

People are growing suspicious, and when they hear of cholera they at once jump to the conclusion that it is cholera in a very thin disguise. This is Dr. Felton's remedy. He can't vote for Harrison, he won't vote for Cleveland, and he refuses to vote for Weaver. He advocates the policy of surrender, and defends it in every line of his letter.

He gives the answer to these questions in his letter. Nothing is so important as the policy of sitting down in the road and allowing the republican band wagon to run over you. The remedy for legislative wrongs is to go off in a corner, and, by refusing to vote, endorse the perpetuation of these wrongs and extend a cordial invitation for the infliction of others. This is Dr. Felton's remedy. He can't vote for Harrison, he won't vote for Cleveland, and he refuses to vote for Weaver. He advocates the policy of surrender, and defends it in every line of his letter.

This is the weak spot in Dr. Felton's attitude. He would clinch and confirm the hold which the republicans have on the government; he would perpetuate every evil against which he and the southern people have been protesting and fighting for twenty years. He is not in favor of perpetuating them; not at all. He is bitterly opposed to them. But now he is willing to surrender, and this remedy for the evils of the hour must be judged

by the results that will follow. The outcome of Dr. Felton's policy is the continued success of the republican party—a renewal of its commission to rob the people through the medium of class legislation.

Dr. Felton says the people are seeking relief. Are they likely to find it in democratic division, or in the policy of surrender, which the old war-horse of the seventh strangely advocates? Will they find relief in the success of the republican party, toward which the efforts of the third party leaders are inevitably tending?

This, after all, is the main question. The democratic party of the south is what the farmers have made it, and nothing else. It is their handiwork, and they are responsible for whatever it has done and for whatever it has failed to do.

This Fits the South.

In a recent address, Colonel Needham, president of the New England Agricultural Society, said:

There is no fiction in the declaration that today thousands of acres of farmland in New England stand off for stronger inducements to young or inexperienced farmers and markets being duly considered.

We have our doubts about this as a picture of New England, but it certainly fits the south. With our markets and transportation facilities, and our prospects in the shape of direct trade with Europe, our cheap lands offer greater inducements to young farmers and immigrants than the west now holds out.

If Horace Greeley were alive today, he would say: "Young man, go south!" The west has been over-boomed. Too much has been attempted in a short time, and the whole section is mortgage-blighted. The south has enjoyed a natural growth, and she has room enough for double her present population, without crowding anybody or causing her lands to rise to a figure beyond the means of industrial poor men.

Young southerners are beginning to appreciate their home advantages, and they have decided that the best thing they can do is to stay at home and grow up with the country.

It seems now that the new plan of getting relief and reform is to fix things so that the republicans will have an everlasting cinch on the government.

We think the farmers would do well to stand by the democratic party. It will do them no good to assist the republicans into power.

Mr. Harrison's letter is a large document. He says that he can take a dollar and go out and measure value with it.

A colored woman in Jacksonville, Fla., runs a house, a woodsy, a market and a drug store.

Editor Cockerill says the democratic party is the "calamity party." We don't know about that. Hasn't Editor Cockerill withdrawn?

Uncle Jerry Rusk has discovered a remedy for "lumpy jaw." He should immediately test it on the Harrison administration.

At the head of his editorial page Colonel John A. Cockerill has the portrait of a lady in her night clothes with a sword in her hand. Does he know what constitutes value? If he does, he is wiser than the wisest men of this age. If a dollar was a measure of value, matters of great doubt and difficulty would be swept away. A child can be given a quart cup and told to get a quart of milk, and the result will not be doubtful. But give the wisest man in the world \$300 in gold, with orders to buy a horse with that much, and the result will be wrapped in doubt. Money is not a measure of value merely because it is set down in a book.

Mr. Pennington expects to sail from Chicago to New York, and thence to New Orleans about the first of October. He will travel in an air ship of his own invention.

A colored woman in Jacksonville, Fla., runs a house, a woodsy, a market and a drug store.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Great Scheme. The "devil" laid him out as nice as any corpse could be.

They summoned all the villagers his pallid face to see.

Above their silent editor they read—and they believed:

"All funeral contributions will be thankfully received."

They plucked down dollars left and right.

Till quite a sum was raised.

While from one wondering, half-shut eye, that editor—he gazed;

And when they left, the "devil" cried as loud as tempests blow:

"Arise, dear friend, and praise the Lord, from whom all blessings flow."

Editor Stovall, of The Savannah Press, is now offering bicycles for new subscribers, and a special rate for his newspaper. He is coming to Salt Spring to make a contract with the Georgia legislature.

The Albany News and Advertiser is eight pages every day, and a special edition on short notice. Moses, Hawk and Prout have made rapid strides with it since they assumed control.

Editor Ransom, of The Augusta Evening Herald, is to be an additional editor. He is writing a brilliant article for his newspaper.

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The Albany News and Advertiser is eight pages every day, and a special edition on short notice. Moses, Hawk and Prout have made rapid strides with it since they assumed control.

It is now apparent that the present cotton crop will sell for the lowest figures.

The Financial Chronicle states: "This silver bill laid him out as nice as any corpse could be."

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Mr. Editor, it may be policy to whoop up the editor for the sake of postmasters, deputy marshals and other fixed salaried offices, but tell you the truth, the editor is not the bone and sinew of the country; the men who have plowed these lands, fenced these fields, built our homes, erected our churches and schools, are the men of this country all in it for progress and prosperity.

A great many farmers went off and joined the Free Soil party two years ago, seeking their rights in the Free Soil party.

They are seeking relief by constitutional methods, and the Free Soil party is the only party that is applying these methods.

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PORTER KING,
HARVEY JOHNSON,
E. W. MARTIN.

THAT IS FULTON'S LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

A Strong Fight by Strong Men Before the
People.

THEIR FRIENDS WORK FAITHFULLY.

And the Ballot Box Settles All Contro-
dicting Claims.

FULL RETURNS FROM THE COUNTY.

Fulton county's next representatives in
the legislature will be Hon. Porter King,
Hon. Harvey Johnson and Hon. E. W.
Martin.

The vote cast was as follows:

Porter King	1792
Harvey Johnson	1622
E. W. Martin	1494
Fulton Colville	1560
R. A. Broyles	1308
M. L. Rodgers	1219

A Hard Day's Work.

The interest in the election began with
the first hour of the day. The day was clear
and bright, just cool enough to make loco-
motion pleasant, the people were in ex-
cellent spirits and the workers were active
and energetic.

The candidates were to be seen during
the day consulting with their friends and
encouraging their following. It was not
until 4 o'clock in the afternoon that the re-
turns from the county precincts began to
come in. The friends of Judge Rodgers
were considerably aroused when the re-
turns from Cook's district gave him its
highest vote, with Broyles second and
Johnson third. West End then came in,
giving the lead to Fulton Colville with
West End's example by putting Colville
first and Broyles second. Martin took the
lead at East Point, with Broyles next.
Johnson, Colville and Rodgers were the
favorites at Buckhead. Colville stood head
in Collins's district.

Colville Led in the County.

In fact the returns from the country
made it appear that Fulton Colville was
to lead the ticket and that Judge Rodgers
was to be one of the lucky three. When
the figures from the precincts were all in
they read:

	Johnson	Colville	Broyles	King	Rodgers	Martin
Blackhall	68	75	58	55	65	45
Fulton's	17	20	28	20	15	15
Collins	20	20	28	20	15	15
Edgewood	9	8	10	10	15	15
Adams	1	18	0	20	15	15
South Bend	30	30	35	20	25	25
North	20	20	25	20	15	15
North Atlanta	24	8	16	22	21	15
Oak Grove	27	9	0	16	21	15
Buckhead	50	46	35	19	41	35
East Point	22	24	35	19	47	35
Total	1,427	1,288	996	1,061	880	1,430

The consolidation of these figures showed:

Fulton Colville	278
Harvey Johnson	263
R. L. Rodgers	253
R. A. Broyles	212
Porter King	186
E. W. Martin	170

The Work in the City.

The friends of the three highest men were
jubilant. The first ward was the first city
poll to show up, and it indicated a reversal
of the rural verdict. The great surprise
was the falling away from Broyles, who
was expected to hold his own, and instead
of which he only took third place, but
dropped out altogether in the fifth and
sixth.

The second ward was the last to be heard
from. The sixth which was the fifth
in the order of election, King, Johnson
and Colville. The sixth second reported, with
its immense majority for Martin, Colville's
figures were canceled, and Martin, and
votes to spare.

The wards gave this result:

	Johnson	Colville	Broyles	King	Rodgers	Martin
First	172	188	206	225	128	221
Second	224	206	281	370	132	418
Third	107	126	184	159	90	153
Fourth	127	118	95	176	100	150
Fifth	148	119	119	196	120	210
Sixth	828	424	158	401	126	300
Total	1,427	1,288	996	1,061	880	1,430

The grand total, therefore, was Porter
King, 1,792; Harvey Johnson, 1,288; E. W.
Martin, 1,061; Fulton Colville, 880; R. A.
Broyles, 212; R. L. Rodgers, 170.

Mr. Fulton Colville made a gallant race,
one which has all the compliment of vic-
tory. He was on the full tide of success
until 5 o'clock, when some parties industri-
ously circulated the report that he was in
favor of a strict garnishment law. This
rumor had done its work before it was
overthrown.

The fight is over. Fulton county
will have a good delegation in the legisla-
ture. The men who were defeated suffer no
dishonor, for it was a contest between
candidates who were equally worthy, and all
of whom the people would delight to honor.

The First Ward.

The polls opened in the first fifteen
minutes, but the voting was steady for
about an hour. Mr. M. P. Camp opened the
polls and put the first ballot in the box, closely
followed by Mr. Dan Green, who cast the
second.

Every candidate was well represented by
good workers who remained at the polls
all day and worked with untiring efforts
for their favorites.

Martin led off at the opening and con-
tinued a steady vote throughout the day.

The friends of Mr. Broyles worked hard,
and it looked as though he would lead the
ticket in the first ward, but there was an open-
ing to him among some of the leading
men, and they brought it to bear with
some weight, which caused him to stand
third in this precinct.

The friends of Mr. Colville put in some
telling ticks, and worked hard to have him
lead the ticket.

The voting for King, Rodgers and John-
son was slow, but it told a different story
when the votes were counted.

Everything passed off quietly and every-
body seemed to be in good spirits, there
being no fights or disturbances of any kind.

The Second Ward.

Great interest centered in the second,
which always polls a good vote.

The voting place in this ward was in
the Collector's Stewart's office in the court-
house annex.

The managers in this ward were W. E.
Johnson, J. C. Rogers and L. P. Sawtell.

From the hour the polls opened until the
close a big crowd stood around the window
at the polling place and there was no lack
of interest in the city.

Every candidate had his friends on the
ground, and they worked hard to have the
result and was doubtful as to his election.

The result was not announced until 9:30
o'clock. A big crowd was about the place
waiting for the final announcement. Among
the interested ones was Hon. E. W. Martin.

He was extremely anxious to hear the
result and was doubtful as to his election.

He had the result in his hands, and the
sixth district. When the result in the sec-
ond was announced Mr. Martin hurried up
the street. A block away he met Mr. Litt
Bloodworth with the vote from the sixth.
He cast his eye over the figures hastily and
then announced breathlessly, "I'm elected."

He was given a big reception right in

the street by his friends, over one hundred
shaking his hands.

The Third Ward.

If there is any life in any election in Fulton
county the third ward has its share of the
fun.

It is the home of the ward politician.
They flourish there like the gophers in south
Georgia, and yesterday they were in their
element.

The polls opened up with the sun, the vot-
ing being done in the rear of the grocery
store at the corner of Frasier and Fair
streets, just below the jail.

The managers, Messrs. D. A. Beatie, Will
E. Adamson and J. W. Humphries, were
on hand with the clerks bright and early.

Shortly after them came Mr. A. P. Fields,
yard master of the Georgia railroad and Vice
President of the Railroad League. He had
an armful of tickets and every one of them
bore the name of his champion, Mr. R. A.
Broyles, in big, black letters. Mr. Dodge
asked everybody to vote for Captain
Broyles, and if they did he wasn't
particular who else was representing his
kinman. Mr. C. P. Johnson talked in the
interest of Mr. Harvey Johnson. Ed Hob-
son, the young lawyer, carried Mr. E.
W. Martin's tickets, and "elected" one
for that gentleman.

Every voter who presented himself at the
polls had had dozen tickets finished in
his favor and a half dozen or more votes
asked him to vote for some favorite candi-
date. Every candidate had his backer. The
managers of the election wrestled with the
pangs of hunger for three hours after dinner
time, and finally they had to threaten to
close the polls before they could be satisfied
with the results.

He will be followed by General Fields,
the third party nominee for the vice
presidency, and they will cover the state
pretty thoroughly on behalf of the third
party movement.

It will be remembered that but a few
days ago Weaver's announcements were
made public. The third party nominees for
president will stump the state from the
mountains to the seaboard, playing as it
were one day stands at different places.

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party movement.

When Chairman Atkinson, of the state
democratic executive committee, does not
intend for Weaver, Davis and Fields to
match through Georgia by themselves.

He has politely written to Chairman D.
M. Erwin, of the state central committee of
the people's party, asking his consent for
a joint discussion at each of the ap-
pointments made by these men.

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MORE NEW SUITS

Filed in the Clerk's Office of Fulton Superior Court.

THEY WERE ALL DAMAGE CASES.

Four Against Railroads, One Against the Consolidated and One Against the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

Quite a number of suits have been filed in the clerk's office.

It was a busy day and being the first of the fall term, the office was crowded with visitors.

Many of them had suits to file, others, deeds and mortgages, and others came for the purpose of making inquiry in regard to legal matters of importance to themselves and to their clients.

Six damage suits were filed during the morning-four against the railroads, one against the city and one against the Southern Cotton Oil Company. Together they aggregated \$37,000.

Surprised by a Train.

A young girl by the name of Ada Price, through her next best friend, brought suit against the Atlanta and West Point railroad. The plaintiff alleged that she was crossing the track between East Point and the business when, hearing the rumbling of a freight train, she hastened to get out of the way when she was surprised by the approach of a passenger train coming from the opposite direction. Before she could realize her situation she was struck by the car that was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. She claims that no alarm was sounded and the whistle was not blown in spite of the fact that the engine was near the crossing.

The amount of damages alleged in the petition was \$3,000.

Injured by a Roll.

Frank Wells, through his next best friend, brought suit against the Consolidated company for \$10,000.

He alleged that he was employed by the company and was driving a wagon heavily loaded with iron rails. There were three other men to assist him in unloading the wagon and while they were standing on top of the load one of the rails he stood on the side of one of the others and thus engaged when one of the rails that was leaning against the wheel fell heavily against his shoulder and bore him heavily to the ground. The injuries were painful and resulted in permanent damage to his person.

Another Surprise.

Frank Mitchell filed a suit against the Western and Atlantic railroad for \$10,000. He says he was crossing the track at Bowdon station when he was suddenly surprised by the approach of a train that was coming at the rate of forty miles hour. Before he could clear the track he was struck by the engine and hurled to the ground. He says that he was badly hurt and the railroad was to blame for the accident, as no signal was blown and no alarm was given by the engineer.

Caught under the Band.

A suit was filed against the Southern Cotton Oil Company by J. L. Knott. The plaintiff alleges that he was working in the shop, engaged in his duty of cleaning it up and keeping it in repair. He was cleaning off one of the wheels when his hand was caught in the heavy band and his right arm drawn into the works. The bones were broken, and he suffered the greatest agony. He was only a boy sixteen years old, when the accident occurred, and was injured for life by the loss of his arm, which he considered, in addition to other injuries sustained, worth \$1,000, the amount for which he brought the suit.

From the Frying Pan Into the Fire.

Isaac Phillips brought suit against the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company for \$10,000.

He sets out in his petition that he was walking along the track of the Air-Line railroad, when it turns off the Georgia road. It was near the Bowdon station when the Air-Line track diverges to the left. He was walking along when he saw the Air-Line train just ahead of him. Leaping from the track, he planted himself between the rails of the Georgia road, while watching the oncoming train. He passed along the other track, he was struck by the Georgia engine from behind and dashed to the ground. Bleeding and injured, he was borne away to suffer for weeks in 'the greatest agony. He considered his damage permanent and thought he was fairly entitled to \$10,000.

He Fell in the Sewer.

Jackson Harris brought suit against the city of Atlanta for \$3,000.

He says that on the night of October the 15, 1891, he was walking along Spring street, when he met a man with Hennicent. He there stepped into an iron sewer and from the iron sewer sustained was confined to his bed for several weeks. He was sixty-four years old and had reached an age when his body was easily shattered and slow to mend.

Death of Mrs. M. A. Schenck.

This highly esteemed lady, after a short illness, died yesterday morning of diphtheria at her home, 217 Cooper street. She was the wife of Mr. M. A. Schenck, foreman of the East Tennessee railroad machine shop, and a Methodist church member. The organist since the organization of the church. Her funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clock from her late residence. Interment at Westview cemetery.

Orchard and Garden.

This is the name of a handsome little monthly published at Little Silver, N. J. by J. L. Lowry & Co. The name of the periodical indicates its mission and its aims should win for it a large circulation among fruit growers and horticulturists.

A Strong Company.

The semi-annual statement of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., appeared a few days ago in the Constitution. The Phoenix is one of the old reliable companies, which has been in Georgia years ago, but withdrew and only returned a few months since. Its policy contracts are clear and definite, having guarantees and stipulations which are not to be carried by any other company. The company carries high extended insurance, paid-up insurance, cash surrender, and loan values. Its dividends, while paid annually, have averaged 24 per cent for the past one years it has been doing business. It can give no higher endorsement than to say it has received from its policy holders \$60,000,000.00, and its policy holders \$33,000,000, and now holds for future payment over \$10,000,000.

Charles S. Arnall is general agent for the company, and can be reached who wants special and local agents, and will give liberal contracts to the right men.

WHISKY AND OPIUM

An Awful Though Unintentional Error, is that of drinking whisky and using opium and morphine. Stop! Reflect and apply to Dr. H. W. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., and be cured of your disease. The use of whisky and opium now free with uncounseled minds and happy families. A treatise sent free to all applicants.

W. O. JONES' FINE STABLES.

Located at 41 South Forsyth Street. For W. O. Jones. The finest horses and most valuable stock in the country. Stable facilities in the south for boarding horses. Special terms.

Twenty Jumping Teetotalers Rolled Into One

Fell far short of inflammatory rheumatism into which his incipient form unchecked, is prone to develop. Rheumatism, rheumatis of the spine, is always liable to the onset of its disease, to light on the heart and terminate life. Checkmate at the start with Hostetler's Standard Balsam, which is also an infallible remedy for maladies and complaints, incipiency of the kidneys, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness.

Mr. Whistler's Soothing Syrup reduces inflammation while children are teething. Noctis.

Buchanan's Pills cure sick headache.

FINANCE AND TRADE

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, September 4, 1892.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today 3,114,581.24

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York Stock Exchange buying at per cent selling at 31.00.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STOCKS AND CITY BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange buying at per cent selling at 30.00.

Atlanta 125

</div

WARM WELCOMES.

The Stationary Engineers Are Made to
Feel at Home.

GREETED BY BOTH CITY AND STATE.

General Phil Cook and Mayor W. A. Hemphill Address the Convention at the Capitol.

The eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers assembled yesterday at the state capital with 150 delegates present.

This organization has a membership of nearly 5,000, with 250 subordinate associations. The convention is a body of fine-looking men. The sessions will be held twice a day and will continue until Friday night, possibly longer.

Accompanying the delegates are many members who are not delegates, and many

men who are not members, and many

At 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning the delegates formed in line in front of the Kimball, on Pryor street. Preceded by the Atlanta Military band and the grand officers, the procession marched to Edgewood avenue, so Marietta street, to Broad, to Alabama, to Whitehall, to Mitchell and thence to the capitol. Arrived there, the delegates, national officers, the ladies, General Phil Cook and Mayor Hemphill were gowned on the Washington street steps and photographed.

President William Powell called the con-



NATIONAL PRESIDENT WM. POWELL
vention to order and presented Mr. Dille, chairman of the local committee. Mr. Dille in turn introduced General Phil Cook, secretary of state, who, in the absence of Governor Northern, welcomed the body on behalf of the state of Georgia.

The State's Welcome.

General Cook said: Gentlemen of the Stationary Engineers, Atlanta, One honored governor, who seems now to be more learned than stationary, has devolved upon me the pleasant duty of welcoming you to our state.

The object of your organization set forth in the preamble of your constitution declares that it shall not be used for the furtherance of strife or contention between its members and their employer, as well as the character and intelligence of your body, justly entitles you to the cordial welcome of our state.

The conservative character of your organization, the dangers and the importance of your profession, as illustrated in the daily business of life, inspire to commend you to our kindest consideration.

Millions of property and thousands of lives depend each day upon your intelligence and skill and the faithful discharge of your duties.

Never before has there been a time of greater record of the engineers of this country and daring instances of the most desperate and daring acts of self-sacrifice and heroism to save the lives and property of those entrusted to their care, heedless of their own safety.

We trust you to be state not as pro-
perty, as many, but as large a score, but to
our whose genial climate, whose diversified
resources, whose varied mineral resources,
whose water power, whose generous
laws, whose good management, whose railway
facilities and educational resources are
inferior to those of any state in the union.

The vital statistics of this country show no
harmful statistics of any kind, and with the
most abundant and varied timber, our
climate are adapted to many varieties of food
products, necessary for the support of man.

With the exception of as much per acre of
some products as other sections, we have
successfully a greater variety of provision
crops than any other section. The history of
the world will not show any country where



NATIONAL SECRETARY W. H. CRONLEY
everything necessary for the comfort and
convenience of the human race can be more
easily or successfully grown.

We have never sought to colonize large
bodies of foreigners, who are unfamiliar with
our language. Yet, we have a large foreign
population in our state, and I am proud to
say they are in all the avocations of life, and
we are better, more loyal, or successful
business men than any other.

Little over thirty years ago our taxable
property was valued at over seven hundred
million dollars, and it was reduced to
about two billion million dollars, and it has ad-
vanced the present year to over four hundred
and sixty millions.

We have made our borders marble, granite,
iron, manganese, gold, and steel, the
valuable mineral that is found in the bowels
of the earth, now being developed. Our fa-

ce

applause.

Mr. Tanner Responds

Mr. L. D. Tanner, of Chicago, on behalf
of the association, responded to Mayor
Hemphill's address in the following words:

"I am sorry to say that we have called
upon to express an individual opinion. I
feel perfectly free to do so; but we are
called upon as representatives of our order,
and we are liable to be embarrassed
to some extent, for fear we will say too
much. But after the cordial welcome
we have had—after these cheering words,
we are bound to say that we are bound to
feel that it is impossible to say too much in
the expression of our gratitude for the
reception which we have been ten-
dered.

It all shows very plainly that we are gaining
slowly the objects for which we are working.
We are becoming known, and as far as we
have thought, our record is such that it can
be met by the governor of any state, and we
are bound to be successful.

Our object in meeting is, of course, to
conduct the business of the association as before,
not only that but to improve upon it, and we
are bound to be encouraged here to do so.

For the delegates of the National Association
of Stationary Engineers, I will say to
you, that we heartily appreciate

your invitation and welcome.

It distresses me terribly to try to speak and

I believe that it distresses each one of you
as much as it does myself; and saying again,
that a thousand thanks, I will close. (Applause.)

Business in Order.

President Powell then proceeded to open
the business session. He prefaced this
with a few words referring the convention
and the appreciation of the hearty welcome.

Secretary Cronley stated that the conven-

tions of every kind are now increasing in
their power, capacity and number. We have
now more than 1,000,000 people in our state;
we have a hundred and thirty-seven
counties, and all but seventeen are penetrated
by railroads, and charters have been granted
for railroads through most of them.

We have a large amount of base water
power sufficient to produce all the electricity
necessary to turn every spindle, run every
machine shop and street car in our state. It
is the energetic and intelligent profession
that shall make it available.

President Powell's Response.

To the honorable governor and to the ladies
and gentlemen of the city of Atlanta, the
National Association of Stationary Engineers,
and all your friends.

We have long anticipated this, but to your
lovely state and beautiful city.

We are rejoiced to have arrived in the world's
finest city, the nerve center of the great
thriving south, and away from her
sleep, and pushing forward with giant strides
to a foremost place in the American world of
arts and sciences.

We thank you for your welcome and
breath into us. We rush with pleasure to the
professor's embrace of your wide-open arms.

In the sun from the North to New Orleans
from Francisco to the Gulf Gate, we have
come, and will partake of your hospitality,
which has a renown as wide as the world.

Yours, fervid, impulsive nature avouches
our colder and more passive being is warmed
into a new life. Your every surrounding, your
very atmosphere kindles the fire of genius and
brilliance.

This magnificent temple urges us to do
more than we have done.

Your southern manhood compels us to do
more than we have done.

Your fraternal and loving spirit allure us
to something good.

The poetry and grace of your languid
sighs, and your fair scenes command us
to do that which is censurable and beauti-

ful.

What more will you ask of us?

What can our people at home ask further,
if the world's best is here to do?

How noble, good and beautiful?

We are gathered here to consider again our
renewed approval as of the occasion may
deserve.

We are gathered here at the call of our leaders,
to bid them welcome, to say to them,

"We love you, good and fair, and we
have given you our best, and to do for you
we are destined another twelve months in
the hands of others to be chosen from our
ranks.

We are gathered here to bind anew the
same ties of our beloved order, and to cement
more strongly, if possible, the fraternal
bonds which unite us with our brethren in

Atlanta.

We ask you, great and good people of Georgia,
is it not well?

We accept your beautiful hospitality in the
same spirit with which it is extended to us.
We accept it, and may it not violate in the
smallest particle the confidence you have
placed in us, and wish and hope that, in the
way we may carry forth from this place your
spirit, your love, your admiration.

You have already bidden us welcome.

May we so conduct ourselves while here,
that you, at the proper hour, may be kind
moved to wish God speed to us.

May we be of service to our associated brethren,
assembled here and at home. I thank you and
thank you again for your courteous and gen-
erous kindness us.

Atlanta is a fit place for the meeting of your
association. A few years ago, a few brave
men who had come together started the
organization which has spread all over this country.

Atlanta is a typical American city, and
brave a little about it, and when I say place
a mechanic wins. The son of a mechanic,
a mechanic himself, has just as good a showing
in this place as a king. If he is a
well-preserved, strong, robust young man,
I will partake of his admiration, for his
own unknown. My father was an humble
mechanic, and I am glad today to pay honor
to his old master. He was a blacksmith,
and I say there were none on the continent

of Thomas Cobb Hull is taken from The Ath-
ens Banner.

THOMAS COBB HULL.

A Tribute to the Memory of the Brilliant
Young Athenian.

The following tribute to the memory of
Thomas Cobb Hull is taken from The Ath-
ens Banner:

None of the many children who have come
under my care as a teacher, have seemed to
me to possess more of the lovely graces of
childhood and youth than the dear boy to
whose memory this tribute is written.

He was but a little child when he used to
come into my classes, sometimes, from Miss
Julia's room "just to see what he could do."
With boys much older than he, he was
delighted to make over there the childish
sweetness and modesty, coupled with so much
of intelligence. A year later he was in my
grade in the public schools. How well I re-
call the sturdy little figure, the rosy cheeks
and clear, brown eyes. He was, by several
years, the youngest in the class, yet ranked
with the best in scholarship. In deportation
with the best, and in deportation with the
best. He was a little child when he received
a reprimand from his teacher, and he never
forgot it. He was a good boy, and when he
was a little child, he was a good boy.

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THEY ARE WORKING

To Carry the Grand Army People to Washington,

AND ALL ARE DOING GOOD BUSINESS.

The Different Lines of Railroads Offering Special Inducements to Grand Army Delegates and Visitors.

The passenger men are at it again, but this time in a peaceful way. They are lying awake nights thinking over schemes which they spend the day in executing.

The movement of passengers to Washington will be immense next week. This week will be devoted to talking up the merits of the respective lines.

At present everything is in good shape in this territory. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia has been declared the official route, but designations of that kind do not mean that everybody is going on the line selected by any means. Much more depends on the winning ways of the soliciting agents and on the schedule and service. The Richmond and Danville will run a special train of vestibule Pullmans out of Atlanta Sunday, September 18th. It will leave at 12 o'clock, right behind the regular vestibule and will reach Washington the next morning. Then the Seaboard Air Line is in the field for a share of this business, too, and offers the route from Atlanta to Wellington and then up the Coast Line by way of Richmond.

The Richmond and Danville people are hard at work, determined not to be outdone if quick time and an elegant train will attract travel.

Everything is so serene that there ought not to be any cutting of rates unless it is started outside of this territory. Mr. Lockwood of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham expects to bring 2,000 Grand Army people through Atlanta on their way to Washington.

His competitors seem inclined to demoralize rates by cutting over the routes through Chicago and Cincinnati. Cuts up there would cause rates to be slashed down south, for the lines here would protect their neighbors and western connections.

It will be good railroading if rates are not demoralized on account of the Grand Army encampment. The Christian Endeavor movement demoralized business over all the territory east of the Rocky mountains. Then the Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias movements to Denver and Kansas City shook up rates again, and the business has not yet gotten over it.

The names of the various lines will be fully advertised and when some of the assistant general passenger agents dip into descriptive writing the goddess of rhetoric may well do a serpentine dance.

WAITING ON MR. HAINES,

Only Two More Roads to Come Into the Freight Association.

Commissioner Stahlman has received the traffic agreement sent to Major Henry Fink and it is signed for all the receiver's roads and is now on its way to Colonel H. S. Haines, vice president of the Plant system, asking him to sign up for the B. & W. and the A. & W. lines.

Mr. Haines lives in New York now. When he was general manager of the Savannah, Florida and Western, he was a Savannahian. He knows the southern territory thoroughly, is one of the broadest railroad men in the country and no one imagines that he will bring in the association by refusing to sign the agreement for the two roads named when he has signed for other roads in the Plant system.

TO OVERHAUL RATES.

More Than One Hundred Subjects Will Be Considered This Week.

The rate committee of the Southern Railways and Steamship Association met at Harrogate, Tenn. yesterday.

Over one hundred subjects are to be acted on at this meeting. Among the matters on the list are the rates on glass from Muncie, Ind., to Atlanta. These rates were taken up for adjustment last spring.

A committee of five rate dealers called on the commissioner last week and discussed the furniture rates. They said that they had no complaint to make, but would like to know how they really do stand on the matter of rates as compared with the dealers in neighboring cities. Colonel Stahlman said that he would have the rates looked into and if there is anything that is a discrimination against Atlanta it will be remedied.

The Standard Wagon Company complains of discriminating rates from Ohio river points to Atlanta. The president of the company writes that unless the rates are lowered his branch here will have to be moved to Chattanooga.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

One of the Most Creditable Performances Ever Given in Atlanta.

If Mr. MacLean and Miss Prescott assumed no other roles than those of Shylock and Portia, in "The Merchant of Venice," they would have fame enough and would still add grace and glory to the stage and pleasure to appreciative and delighted audiences. They are great in these characters, as the notable performance of Monday night attests. The play is splendidly staged, and played through in the parts. Stated in the program as given on Monday night Atlanta witnessed a rare and finished presentation of one of Shakespeare's masterpieces.

Mr. MacLean was great as Shylock. His conception of the character was altogether original, and with the few lines he gave he held the character on that brief stage. All the cunning, the cruelty, the passion and pathos of it were brought out in a masterful manner. But in that most especial manner did his genius evidence itself in the fourth act, when, with his bloody hand and whetted knife he awaited the sentence that was to end the life of his victim. His genius rose to the heights there and the audience hated and pitied him alternately.

No finer Portia than Miss Prescott has been seen in Atlanta. She interprets the character beautifully. In the casket scene with Bassanio, second act, her acting was excellent, but was the acting of the doctor, rendered her the crown. The site of the greatest evidence of her matchless skill and genius as an actress. The rendition of that sublime apostrophe to mercy was a revelation to the appreciative portion of the audience, and in the ring scene with Bassanio her acting was splendid.

The audience, barring a few, were for the most part to be commended. The ovation elicited by the gyrations of Launcelet, that Mr. Deasdon's comic opera gallery contingent, was out in force. The small audience below, however, doubtless appreciated the really fine performance, although it seemed to fear the sound of its own applause.

ANGER HOUSE.

97 Capital Square.

One of the highest and most desirable houses in the city, overlooking the capital grounds. Pure air and a good breeze. The choice room and your wants zealously attended to. Just the place to live and rest at home. Rates reasonable. July 24-25.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by pressing one of Carter's Smart's Wad and Dab. It is a simple, safe and effective remedy. Price 25 cents.

SHE RAN AWAY.

A Pretty Young Bride Leaves Her Husband.

SHE SAYS HE TREATED HER BRUTALLY.

She Is Sent to the Home for the Friendless Until She Can Be Sent to Her Father.

Mrs. Blanche Deviere, a runaway bride from Charlottesville, N. C., wept all day in the ladies' waiting room at the union depot yesterday.

She had no money, no friends, no place to go—she could do nothing but sit there helplessly and weep.

A pretty woman in distress always excites interest, and the hurrying throngs that flow like a steady tide through the waiting room stopped and watched the young woman, weeping, drying her tears on a dainty handkerchief.

She came in early in the morning, and being a penniless stranger in a big city, she could only go to the waiting room and sit there and cry over the misfortune that had befallen her.

The young woman was pretty and her dress was neat and set off her shapey figure to advantage. And she was young, too young to have so early tasted the bitterness of a blasted life.

Mrs. Deviere was noticed by the negroes who watched after the lady passengers in the depot, and the kind-hearted colored woman listened to her story and did all she could to comfort her.

Mrs. Deviere told the oft-repeated story of a hasty marriage, a brutal husband, incompatibility of temperament—a marriage that failed.

She said she was of respectable and well-educated parents, who resided in Bowling Green, Ky. She had been a widow since she married a man named Deviere. He lived in Charlottesville, N. C., and there, shortly after their marriage, she went with him to reside.

Many times imitated, but never equalled.

Get the genuine. Made only by



When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to recommend some brand of Smoking Tobacco, we unhesitatingly pronounce

**Blackwell's
Bull Durham Smoking
Tobacco**

to be the best in the world.

Many times imitated, but never equalled.

Get the genuine. Made only by

**Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,
Durham, N. C.**

W. R. GUIMARIN, V. Pres.

P. D. WILSON, Sec.

F. J. ENGLESG, M.

**THE GUIMARIN - ENGLES CO.
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,**

**AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, PLUMBING AND REPAIRS
CONTRACT WORK A SPECIALTY.**

**13 SOUTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
TELEPHONE 469.**

NOTICE.

BUILDING MATERIAL.
200 OAK MANTELS at lowest prices. Come and see Atlanta Lumber Co. sep 6-2w.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, laths and shingles, want cash trade only. Atlanta Lumber Co. sep 6-2w.

CYPRESS WATER TANKS, white pine doors, sash and blinds. Atlanta Lumber Co. sep 6-2w.

ANOTHER LOT bone dry dressed flooring \$800 per 1000 ft. Atlanta Lumber Co. sep 6-2w.

PERSONAL.

MARRIED LADIES that do not wish family will learn something they will have a chance to again in a lifetime by addressing by stamp, Lock Box 553.

NOW IS THE TIME to have your fall and winter clothes cleaned and dyed; satisfaction guaranteed. Send to Atlanta Laundry Works, 22 and 24 Walton st. Telephone 600. aug 28 sun wed 7-6.

1,000 POCKET notebooks, rag or linen, \$2.25; envelopes, \$2.25; billheads, small, \$2; medium, \$2.25; mixed, \$3.15. No shoddy paper. Add. Atlanta Print. Press, Yaso City. Miss. aug 21 sun wed 7-6.

RAILROAD MEN WILL DO WELL. to put a few dollars of their earnings each month in the National Railway B. & L. Association, 20-2 Martlet street. 1 mo aug 20.

MARRIED LADIES—Send 10¢ for "Infant Safeguard" (no medicine, no deception) just as you want. Ladies' Baby Dress Co., 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. June 24-26.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Four new two-story houses, with all conveniences. Apply to Porter Bros. 49 Peachtree street. sep 6-2w.

FOR RENT—On October 1st, offices and business, 100 Peachtree street, Savannah, Ga. Schwarz, 127 Broad street. sep 6-2w.

WANTED—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World," the greatest book on earth; costing \$100 and upwards. Agents wanted in every city and town from \$2.25, cash or installments; daily output over 1,000 volumes. Agents wild with success. Miss Rose Adams, W. H. O. Lyons, 429 in 4th street, New York. Rev. J. H. Lyons, Lyons, N. Y., \$100 in 7 hours; a magnificient outfit only \$1. Books on credit. Freight paid. Address Miss Phoebe Phillips, 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. 358 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. 1-10-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell Baking Powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contracts will be made. Apply to us if you want any aid in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemicals Co., 840-846 Van Buren, Chicago. sep 7-20.

WANTED—A competent furniture and carpet salesman; good references required. Emil A. Schwartz, 127 Broad street, Savannah, Ga. sep 6-2w.

WANTED—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World," the greatest book on earth; costing \$100 and upwards. Agents wanted in every city and town from \$2.25, cash or installments; daily output over 1,000 volumes. Agents wild with success. Miss Rose Adams, W. H. O. Lyons, 429 in 4th street, New York. Rev. J. H. Lyons, Lyons, N. Y., \$100 in 7 hours; a magnificient outfit only \$1. Books on credit. Freight paid. Address Miss Phoebe Phillips, 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. 358 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. 1-10-10.

FOR RENT—A pair of fine horses, harness, double-seated oak waggonette, or will exchange for real estate to the amount of \$1,000 and pay difference in number or building. Pittman & Co., corner Hunter and Thompson streets. sep 7-20.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WILL PAY five dollars each for volumes 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, and 28. George Report, Charles A. Head.

FOR RENT—Hotel Phoenix, Waycross, Ga. Entirely new, elegantly furnished; complete; electric lights, baths and modern conveniences. No correspondence answered. Possession given at once to the right party. Come on and see me, you mean business. Frank O. Owen, Waycross, Ga. sep 7-20.

FOR RENT—New 7-room house, 482 Courtland street. It has comfortable servants' house, water, gas, electric bells. There is no gas, water, or heat. Address Mr. King, 480 Courtland avenue. September 1st.

FOR RENT—M. Rich & Bros. store suitable for offices, 307 Peachtree street. Please call or write. sep 6-2w.

FOR RENT—New 7-room house, 482 Courtland street. It has comfortable servants' house, water, gas, electric bells. There is no gas, water, or heat. Address Mr. King, 480 Courtland avenue. September 1st.

DRY GOODS—We want a first-class window and sign writer; good salary and permanent contract will be made. Apply to us if you want any aid in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemicals Co., 840-846 Van Buren, Chicago. sep 7-20.

FOR SALE—Business, railroad ticket brokerage, Atlanta, with American Ticket Brokers' Association. No other membership will be granted here. Splendid opening. Address Box 656, Atlanta, Ga. sep 15-18.

MONEY TO LEND on improved real estate or near Atlanta, but was not taken. Equitable building, room 557, Pryor street and Edgewood avenue. sep 15-18.

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